

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, APRIL 4. 1797.

[N^o 1824.]

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

WILL be Sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on THURSDAY, the 6th Day of April next, at the Wharf of SALES GARDNER, Esq; Newport,

About 90 small Casks of St. Lucar WINEs, of an excellent Quality—and Eight Pipes of Catalonia WINEs, of an inferior Quality. Sale at Ten o'Clock, A. M. Newport, March 27, 1797.

FOR SALE, BY SIMON DAVIS,

A Great Variety of

Crockery and Glass Ware assorted; Cases of Crockery Ware assorted; Boxes of Glass Ware, containing Decanters, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Mugs, &c.—A few Boxes of Castile Soap. The above Articles by Wholesale and Retail. The best of Old Madeira Wine, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, Malaga, Claret; Brandy; Rum; London-Porter, Brown Stout; Hyson Tea; Chocolate; Sweet Oil;—and many other Articles in the Grocery Line, by Retail. Also a few Hogheads and Tierces of good Molasses. Newport, March 27, 1797.

GIBBS & CHANNING

Have JUST IMPORTED and for Sale,

ST. Petersburg clean

Hemp, Russia and Sweden Bar Iron, of the best Qualities, flat and square, of every Dimension, Iron Hoops and Nail Rods, Cordage of every Dimension, Russia and Raven's Duck, first Quality, Oznabrigs, Bagging, Russian Ruffs, Britannias, brown Silks, Dowls, Stripes and Checks, Plaides Royales, Russia and German Sheetings, Diapers, Bed-Ticking, and Oil Cloths by the Package, French Cogniac Brandy, and Holland Gin, of superior Qualities, by the Pipe, New England Rum, Molasses and Sugar, per Hoghead, Fine and superfine Flour, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 12 by 14, Window-Glass, Pint, Half Pint, and Gill Tumblers, per Box. Hamburg Cordial Cakes. March 23, 1797.

For SALE, by SIMEON MARTIN,

6000 Bushels of the best Isle-of-May and St. Ubes SALT.

AND 50 Hogheads of the best Quality MOLASSES.

Newport, March 28, 1797.

Ethan Clarke,

HAS FOR SALE,

MOLASSES, West-India

and New-England Rum, per Hoghead, Sugar, Flour, Rice, Beef and Pork, per Barrel.

Raisins per Cask—Chocolate per Box, Brandy—Gin—Bohea Tea—German Steel, &c. &c.—as usual—Cheap for Cash.

Newport, March 28, 1797.

FOR SALE, On the LONG-WHARF,

A VERY good Stand for Bu-

ness, with a good Dwelling, House, Shop, Bake House, and Two Ovens therein, and Two Sisters a small Distance from the House, and the Lot on which they stand, all in good Repair.—Inquire of NATHAN BEEBE, on the Premises.

Newport, February 27, 1797.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT, Dec. 27.

LORD GRENVILLE laid before the House of Lords the following message from his Majesty:

DECLARATION.

The negotiation, which an anxious desire for the restoration of peace has induced his Majesty to open at Paris, having been abruptly terminated by the French government, the King thinks it due to himself and to his people to state, in this public manner, the circumstances which have preceded and attended a transaction of so much importance to the general interests of Europe.

It is well known that early in the present year his Majesty, laying aside the consideration of many circumstances of difficulty and discouragement, determined to take such steps as were best calculated to open the way for negotiation, if any corresponding desire prevailed on the part of his enemies. He directed an overture to be made in his name by his Minister in Switzerland, for the purpose of ascertaining the dispositions of the French government with respect to peace. The answer which he received in return was at once haughty and evasive; it affected to question the sincerity of those dispositions, and which his Majesty's conduct afforded so unequivocal a proof: it raised groundless objections to the mode of negotiation proposed by his Majesty (that of a general congress, by which peace has so often been restored to Europe) but it studiously passed in silence his Majesty's desire to learn what other mode would be preferred by France. It at the same time asserted a principle, which was stated as an indispensable preliminary to all negotiation; a principle under which the terms of peace must have been regulated, not by the usual considerations of justice, policy, and reciprocal convenience; but by an implicit submission, on the part of all other powers, to a claim founded on the internal laws and separate constitution of France, as having full authority to supersede the treaties entered into by independent states, to govern their interests, to controul their engagements, and to dispose of their dominions.

A pretension in itself so extravagant could in no instance have been admitted, or even listened to for a moment. Its application to the present case led to nothing less than that France should, as a preliminary to all discussion, retain nearly all her conquests, and those particularly in which his Majesty was most concerned, both from the ties of interest, and the sacred obligations of treaties: that she should, in like manner, recover back all that had been conquered from her in every part of the world; and that she should be left at liberty to bring forward such further demands, on all other points of negotiation, as such unqualified submission on the part of those with whom she treated could not fail to produce.

On such grounds as these, it was sufficiently evident that no negotiation could be established: neither did the answer of his Majesty's enemies afford any opening for continuing the discussion, since the mode of negotiation offered by his Majesty had been peremptorily rejected by them, and no other had been stated in which they were willing to concur.

His Majesty was, however, not discouraged, even by this result from still pursuing such measures as appeared to him most conducive to the end of peace; and the wishes of his ally, the Emperor, corresponding with those which his Majesty had manifested, sentiments of a similar tendency were expressed on the part of his Imperial Majesty at the time of opening the campaign; but the continuance of the same spirit and principles on the part of the enemy, rendered this fresh overture equally unsuccessful.

While the government of France thus persisted in obstructing every measure that could even open the way to negotiation, no endeavour was omitted to mislead the public opinion throughout all Europe, with respect to the real cause of the prolongation of the war, and to cast a doubt on those dispositions which could alone have dictated the steps taken by his Majesty and his august ally.

In order to deprive his enemies of all possibility of subterfuge or evasion, and in the hope that a just sense of the continued calamities of war, and of the increasing distresses of France herself, might at length have led to more just and pacific dispositions, his Majesty renewed in another form, and through the intervention of a friendly power, a proposal for opening negotiations for peace. The manner in which this intervention was received, indicated the most hostile dispositions towards Great-Britain, and at the same time afforded to all Europe a striking instance of

that injurious and offensive conduct which is observed, on the part of the French government, towards all other countries. The repeated overtures made in his Majesty's name were, nevertheless, of such a nature, that it was at last found impossible to persist in the absolute rejection of them, without the direct and undisguised avowal of a determination to lose all hope of the restoration of tranquillity. A channel was therefore at length indicated, through which the government of France professed itself willing to carry on a negotiation; and a readiness was expressed (though in terms far remote from any spirit of conciliation) to receive a Minister, authorised by his Majesty to proceed to Paris for that purpose.

Many circumstances might have been urged as affording powerful motives against adopting this suggestion, until the government of France had given some indication of a spirit better calculated to promote the success of such a mission, and to meet these advances on the part of Great-Britain. The King's desire for the restoration of a general peace on just and honorable terms, his concern for the interests of his subjects, and his determination to leave to his enemies no pretext for imputing to him the consequences of their own ambition, induced him to overlook every such consideration, and to take a step which these reasons alone could justify.

The repeated endeavours of the French government to defeat this mission in its outset, and to break off the intercourse thus opened, even before the first steps towards negotiation could be taken; the indecent and injurious language employed, with a view to irritate; the capricious and frivolous objections raised for the purpose of obstructing the progress of the discussion: all these have sufficiently appeared from the official papers which passed on both sides, and which are known to all Europe.

But above all, the abrupt termination of the negotiation has afforded the most conclusive proof, that at no period of it was any real wish for peace entertained on the part of the French government.

After repeated evasion and delay, that government had at length consented to establish as the basis of the negotiation, a principle proposed by his Majesty, liberal in its own nature, equitable towards his enemies, and calculated to provide for the interests of his allies, and of Europe. It had been agreed, that compensation should be made to France, by proportionable restitutions from his Majesty's conquests on that power, for those arrangements to which she should be called upon to consent, in order to satisfy the just pretensions of his allies, and to preserve the political balance of Europe. At the desire of the French government itself, memorials were presented by his Majesty's Minister, which contained the outlines of terms of peace, grounded on the basis so established, and in which his Majesty proposed to carry to the utmost possible extent the application of a principle to equitable with respect to France, and so liberal on his Majesty's part. The delivery of these papers was accompanied by a declaration expressly and repeatedly made, both verbally and in writing, that his Majesty's Minister was willing and prepared to enter, with a spirit of conciliation and fairness, into the discussion of the different points there contained, or into that of any other proposal or scheme of peace which the French government might wish to substitute in its place.

In reply to the communication, he received a demand, in form the most offensive, and in substance the most extravagant that ever was made in the course of any negotiation. It was peremptorily required of him, that in the very outset of the business, when no answer had been given by the French Government to his Majesty's proposal, when he had not even learned, in any regular shape, the nature or extent of the objections to it, and much less received from that government any other offer or plan of peace, he should, in twenty-four hours deliver in a statement of the final terms to which his court would in any case accede. A demand tending evidently to shut the door to all negotiation, to preclude all discussion, all explanation, all possibility of the amicable adjustment of points of difference. A demand in its nature preposterous, in its execution impracticable, since it is plain that no such ultimate resolution, respecting a general plan of peace, ever can be rationally formed, much less declared, without knowing what points are principally objected to by the enemy, and what facilities he may be willing to offer in return for concessions in those respects. Having declined compliance with this demand, and explained the reasons which rendered it inadmissible, but having, at the same time, expressly renewed the declaration

of his readiness to enter into the discussion of the proposal he had conveyed, or of any other which might be communicated to him, the King's Minister received no other than an abrupt command to quit Paris in forty-eight hours.—If, in addition to such an insult, any further proof were necessary, of the dispositions of those by whom it was offered, such proof would be abundantly supplied from the contents of the note in which this order was conveyed.—The mode of negotiation on which the French government had itself insisted, is there rejected, and no practicable means left open for treating with effect. The basis of negotiation, so recently established by mutual consent, is there disclaimed, and in its room, a principle clearly inadmissible, is re-asserted, as the only ground on which France can consent to treat; the very same principle which had been brought forward in reply to his Majesty's first overtures from Switzerland, which had then been rejected by his Majesty; but which now appears never to have been, in fact, abandoned by the government of France, however inconsistent with that on which they had expressly agreed to treat.

It is therefore necessary that all Europe should understand, that the rupture of the negotiation at Paris does not arise from the failure of any sincere attempt, on the part of France, to reconcile, by fair discussion the views and interests of the contending powers; such a discussion has been repeatedly invited, and even solicited, on the part of his Majesty, but has been, in the first instance, and absolutely, precluded by the act of the French government.

It arises exclusively from the determination of that government to reject all means of peace.—A determination which appeared but too strongly in all the preliminary discussions, which was clearly manifested in the demand of an ultimatum made in the very outset of the negotiation; but which is proved beyond all possibility of doubt, by the obstinate adherence to a claim which never can be admitted—a claim that the construction which that government affects to put (though even in that respect unsupported by the fact) on the internal constitution of its own country, shall be received by all other nations as paramount to every known principle of public law in Europe, as superior to the obligations of treaties, to the ties of common interest, to the most pressing and urgent considerations of general security.

On such grounds it is that the French government has abruptly terminated a negotiation, which it commenced with reluctance, and conducted with every indication of a resolution to prevent its final success. On these motives it is that the further effusion of blood, the continued calamities of war, the interruptions of peaceable and friendly intercourse among mankind, the prolonged distresses of Europe, and the accumulated miseries of France itself, are by the government of that country to be just fled to the world.

His Majesty, who had entered into the negotiation with good faith, who has suffered no impediment to prevent his prosecuting it with earnestness and sincerity, has now only to lament its abrupt termination; and to renew, in the face of all Europe, the solemn declaration; that, whenever his enemies shall be disposed to enter on the work of a general pacification, in a spirit of conciliation and equity, nothing shall be wanting on his part to contribute to the accomplishment of that great object, with a view to which he has already offered such considerable sacrifices on his part, and which is now retarded only by the exorbitant pretensions of his enemies.

Lord Grenville in the Peers, and Mr. Pitt in the House, moved addresses in answer to the above, fraught with loyalty, affection, and assurance of support in prosecuting the war. Opposition was made to them, and the Houses divided—in the Lords, for the address 88 against 8. Commons for 212, against 37.

PARIS, December 25.
Note on the dismissal of Lord Malmesbury, from the Redacteur of Dec. 24.

THE numerous and brilliant successes of the arms of the Republic have not shut the ears of the French to the voice of humanity. If they took up arms it was in their own defence; if they pursued their enemies beyond their own territory, it was for the purpose of forcing them to conclude a peace. Peace has been the constant object of their efforts and of their wishes, and it was already re-established with most of the powers of the coalition on a happy and solid foundation when the English envoy was fatidiously announced.

There were a thousand grounds for distrust-
ing the sincerity of this step in the English
government. The perfidy of the means which
it had employed against us; the troubles in
the interior of France which it had excited;
the false assignats with which it had inundat-
ed the country; La Vendee inflamed and
supported in a state of insurrection; the trait-
ors which it had hired; in fine, the generally
recognized character of its envoy, for dupli-
city and intrigue, were all premonitions of
its bad faith.

But eager to grasp at the hope of restoring
peace to Europe, the Directory cheerfully dis-
missed every suspicion; it rejoiced to think
that the almost incredible successes of the army
of Italy, that the trophies of glory gained by
the army of the Rhine and Moselle in its me-
morable retreat, had at least opened the eyes
of the British cabinet; it was forward in con-
senting to despatch the passport demanded for
the English envoy. Its decree for this pur-
pose was dated on the 9th of last Vendemiaire,
(Oct. 27).

Lord Malmesbury certainly did not feel
the same eagerness; he did not arrive in Paris
till the 10th Brumaire following. (Oct. 25).

His first overtures seemed to indicate an in-
tention of rendering the negotiation almost
interminable.

His powers were indefinite; he might have
adopted whatever form of negotiation he
thought proper; he might have begun it,
therefore, with the frankness and that good
faith which in the course of last year have
enabled us to conclude so many treaties; he
might have withheld every pretension which
was insulting to the Republic or inadmissible
by its constitution, its laws, and its treaties.

He might have proposed and discussed,
without loss of time, sincere propositions,
which would have been combated with the
same frankness.

His conduct was quite the reverse. He had
no power from the allies of England; he
found no person at Paris charged to stipulate
for their interests, which placed him in a situ-
ation to act only in virtue of that part of his
powers which authorized him to treat in the
name of England. He affected a wish to
comprehend all the powers in the treaty, and
declared in consequence that he thought it his
duty to send couriers even to Russia.

To have the air at the same time of affecting
to advance the negotiation, Lord Malmesbury
proposed the admission of a vague principle of
proportional compensation as the basis of dis-
cussion. These procrastinations did not put a
stop to the effusion of human blood; the Direc-
tory lamented the delay, it testified its concern
in the reply; nevertheless, as it was sincerely
desirous of peace, it accepted every means
that was proposed to expedite its arrival.

To the principle of compensation, it did
not consent. This principle was of the ex-
tent, of the negotiations into which they
were to enter, the difficulties arise only from
the application of the principle; it called
therefore for this application; it asked of
Lord Malmesbury what were the objects of
reciprocal compensation that he meant to
propose.

This step was too rapid for his Lordship's
taste, he pretended to believe that the Direc-
tory disputed his principle; his subsequent
notes were more vague and complicated than
his former; he affected to ask by a note
whether the memorials transmitted to him,
contained an answer to those which he had
previously furnished; in fine, by way of
keeping up a climax in this temporizing sys-
tem, Lord Malmesbury, though he was visit-
ed with full powers replied to every word
that was said to him, that he would refer it
to his court, and each time he despatched a
courier.

The indecency of this game could not last
long. The note of the 7th Frimaire (Nov.
27th) in which the minister for foreign af-
fairs was charged to reject the demand to
Lord Malmesbury, made upon his own prin-
ciple, to specify without delay, and nomina-
tively the objects of reciprocal compensation
which he meant to propose; this note made
him feel that it was at last necessary that he
should explain himself; and he promised to
do so. Nevertheless, and still in spite of his
full powers, he despatched not only a courier,
but one of the secretaries of his legation.

Twenty days more elapsed, and as if Lord
Malmesbury was afraid that any one step of
his proceedings should have the appearance
of sincerity, the two Memorials which he pro-
duced on the 27th and 29th Frimaire, were
without signatures.

On the report which was made to the Di-
rectory upon these memorials; on the ex-
posure of the overtures of Lord Malmesbury,
which left no possibility of discussion since
they proposed that the government should
sign the disgrace of the Republic; the Direc-
tory gave his Lordship notice to present his
ultimatum in twenty-four hours and to sign it.

His Lordship signed his two memorials.—
A slight perusal of their contents must fill all
France with that indignation with which the
Directory must have read them, and demon-
strate the necessity there was for dismissing the
man who dared to propose them.

In these, England at once declares the restitu-
tion to his Majesty the Emperor and King,
of all his estates upon the footing of possession
previous to the war.

Thus, the victorious French, the French,
who have shed their blood, and squandered
their resources to repel an unjust aggression,
were to retire shamefully within their territo-
ries, as if they had been vanquished. They
were to support the weight and the expense

of a war which they were obliged to main-
tain in defence of their liberty.

Thus in compliance with these demands
too, although by the text of the constitution
a treaty cannot stipulate any alteration of the
territory of the Republic, the Directory was to
restore the *ci-devant* Belgium. They were
to sign with their own hand the instrument of
their impeachment, by the violation of the so-
cial agreement, which they were specially de-
puted to maintain.

Thus those nations who are connected
with us, who have relied upon our friend-
ship, upon our fidelity, were to be basely
abandoned.

England next imperiously dissolves the
treaties we have made with the greatest num-
ber of the princes of Germany. In her eyes
these treaties are of no value. It was only
with her imperial majesty that France could
have concluded them; it is upon his imperi-
al majesty that the English government is
distrustful of rendering that peace dependent
which the Republic has granted to those
States of Germany who have detached them-
selves from the coalition.

The evacuation of Italy is next proposed
by England; it would be necessary, there-
fore, to abandon also *ci-devant* Savoy, and
the country of Nice; it would be necessary
then to exercise towards their inhabitants the
same perfidy as in the case of the *ci-devant*
Belgium; and in order that the consequences
of this mode of conduct should fall down
upon France the hands of those who have se-
cured her arms with their good wishes, or
by their means, in order that this baseness
might for ever devote the Republic to the
execution of nations, England discharg-
es her from the exercise of the power of
interfering in the internal affairs of these
countries, and in consequence of that, of
warding off the vengeance which they already
mediate against those who have shown
themselves friendly to our cause, who by
their exertions have secured the courage of
the brave army of Italy, of those, in fine
who have assisted in preventing the massacre
of our brothers in arms.

To these propositions, openly infamous,
succeed clauses which a little more carefully
conceal the ignominy with which the English
government desires to overwhelm us.

It refers to the court of St. Petersburg the
full and unlimited power of joining in the
negotiation when it thinks proper. It would
doubtless have interferred, if we had had the
baseness to listen to propositions so odious. It
would indeed have interferred, and strong,
through the weakness which it might reason-
ably have imputed to us, it would have requir-
ed us to submit to new humiliations.

Portugal next figures in the project of this
Lord.—It refers to Portugal too the power
of joining in negotiation, and faithful to its
secret principle of throwing upon the republic
the whole expense of a war which she has
been compelled to support against all Europe
confederated, to lay waste and dismember
her territory, Lord Malmesbury nevertheless,
not daring to demand openly that the French
Government should renounce the stipulation
of a sum of money to be paid by
Portugal to reimburse the Republic for
the expense of the war, prepares in his me-
morial the foundation of that unjust preten-
sion, and cravily proposes that in the treaty
with Portugal, there shall be no question of
any burdensome condition either upon one
side or the other.

Not content with the important aggrand-
izement which the partition of Poland has
conferred upon her allies; not content with
having enriched herself with the spoils of our
commerce, by a treaty perfidiously purchased
—not content with having thus broken the
balance of Europe, the restoration of which
she so loudly demands, England, under pre-
text of re-establishing this very balance, has
contended with the Republic against the val-
idity of the cession which has been made by
his Catholic Majesty of the Spanish part of St.
Domingo. She demands a compensation for
this object. Without a blush she founds her
ridiculous pretension upon the 20th article of
the treaty of Utrecht, which she herself, in fact,
annulled by the cession which she caused to be
made in her favour in 1763, of Florida, St.
Augustine and Pensacola.

In fine, in a latter article, studiously obscure
and methodically complicated, Lord Malmes-
bury presents certain basis relative to the
rights of individuals; basis, the object of
which does not appear susceptible of any ap-
plication, unless they refer to the Emigrants,
and to the restitution of their property sold
or sequestered. And these, forsooth, are
propositions of Peace!

The second memorial of Lord Malmesbury
concerns the allies of France; and this me-
morial is not less insulting than that we have
mentioned.

After having passed cursorily over the in-
terests of Spain, to which he supposes no in-
demnification to be due, he speaks of Holland
and on this head his pretensions are extra-
vagant even to frenzy.

According to him, the French Republic
ought to batter the liberty of Holland—the
stadtholder must be restored. France must
sacrifice this Republic, with which the most
perfect friendship subsists, to a new revolution
—trampling under foot the most sacred con-
ventions—shamefully violating the faith of
treaties, she is called upon to let loose upon
the head of the people all the horrors which
would arise from the reaction of the Orange
party.

And what was to be the price of this infa-

my! Would it not be imagined that England
offers upon these conditions the restitution of
what treachery has enabled her to plunder
from Holland? Would it not be imagined
that she was to add to this offer that of some
indemnification to be afterwards arranged? No;
she offers only the restitution of a part
of what she does not blush to consider as con-
quest, and doubtless, by means of the indefi-
nite reserve she preserves, she was afterwards
to announce the pretension of retaining the
Cape and the island of Ceylon; still with a
view of preserving the balance of Europe,
which in her understanding consists in being
herself every thing, and the other powers no-
thing.

Lord Malmesbury proposes, in fine, that if
the French do not consent to tear Holland in
pieces with their own hands, they should give
to the emperor and king every thing which
Holland has ceded to France in the treaty con-
cluded between them.

Such truly are the conditions of peace pro-
posed by the noble Lord!—Without doubt
they must be considered as warhoops by every
man, whose heart is not impenetrable to the
love of his country; by every man who re-
spects its laws and the faith due to treaties;
it is shame and perfidy which England propo-
sed to us; it is the violation of our principle,
the restoration of the emigrants, the restitution
of their fortunes, a counter revolution, anar-
chy and civil war; it is every evil, every
misfortune and every crime united, with
which they present us, in pretending to ask for
peace! Perfidious England, or rather, crafty
and nefarious English Government! You only
wished for money, and this was the only ob-
ject of your embassy! You wished to deceive
the People whose happiness is entrusted to
you! You wished to obtain from them her
forces without which your unmeaning rage
would become impotent. But do not count
upon the successes with which you flatter
yourself; you are about to lavish your new
treasures to no purpose;—you are going on-
ly to assure and to hasten your ruin; your
vain boast of public credit will come to nought
as soon as the blindness of the nation is re-
moved; French courage will soon lessen your
arrogance; the heroes who beat you in the
fields of Hondchoore, Gtappé, Fleurus, Wer-
wick, Commines, &c. upon the frozen plains
of Holland, upon the banks of the Adigie,
in the necks of the Bretna of Trou d'Enfers,
&c. these heroes still exist; they will force
you to restore to the world that peace which
humanity reclaims, and which your avarice
and devouring ambition withhold.

Friends of Peace, take courage! blood will
not long continue to flow. England cannot
steel the hearts of all the powers against the
cry that humanity has raised. Austria!
Austria itself will soon open her eyes; alarm-
ed at a war to which it sees no end; exhaust-
ed by the immense expense of a lengthened
struggle; deprived of the resources of those
states now in our possession; undecieved re-
specting the English government, who calling
itself her ally had preserved what was its own,
and has left her despoiled of Belgium, of part
of Germany, and of Italy, pressed by her own
subjects, upon whom the devastations conse-
quent upon the war chiefly fall; Austria, in
fine, under the influence of better counsels,
menaced perhaps from another quarter, will
feel the necessity of treating with the Republic
—and then England, standing by itself, and
justly exposed to all the relement of the
French will not be able to dissemble its
weakness, and will receive with more genti-
leness a peace which it now dares to disdain.

NEW YORK, March 30.

By the ship *Falster*, Capt. Kemp, arrived last
night, in 38 days from London, we have
received our regular files of Papers to Fe-
bruary 11, from which we have taken to lay the
following INTERESTING INFORM-
ATION before our readers:—

L O N D O N, February 4.

AN Express from Dover brought us last
night the most important papers which have
arrived for many weeks from Paris. They
bring an account of a brilliant series of vic-
tories. We must refer to the short account
given by Buonaparte himself, and the more
extended details of Gen Berthier for the par-
ticulars of these important actions. The sub-
stance of them is, that BUONAPARTE
HAS DESTROYED THE FIFTH AUS-
TRIAN ARMY IN ITALY!!!—Five
times has the Emperor renewed this devoted
army; in the last instance, every effort of deter-
mined magnanimity, and almost of exhausted
despair, was exerted to make a vigorous
movement for the deliverance of Mantua.
He stripped all his frontiers, he called forth and
animated the chivalrous spirit of Hungary;
the youth of Vienna were roused by bland in-
fluences of the court, as well as their natural
loyalty, to enter into volunteer battalions;
and to hasten the expeditions, the recruits
were mounted in Voitures, and despatched
by post. In short, the salvation of Mantua,
was considered as the last stake of the Em-
peror and King, and for this every thing was
to be hazarded; for this the propositions of
Gen. Clarke were rejected; every offer of
an armistice was refused, and we have seen
from the late German Journals that they
looked with perfect confidence to the suc-
cess of their mighty preparations. What
a lesson to sovereigns and to nations is the
result of all this energy! What a dreadful
responsibility must the Cabinet incur, when
trusting to its own speculations, shuts its ears
against the voice of peace!—Our readers will
not be content with the mere outline of these

victories; we therefore publish the Official
Details; but the short total of the transac-
tions are.—

That General Alvinzy with from 40 to
50,000 fresh troops, the flower of Austria,
attacked in different points the French army
in Italy; and battles were fought on 23, 24,
25, 26, and 27 Nivose (the 13th, 14th, 15th,
16th, and 17th January) in all of which
the Austrians were routed, and

The French took 23,000 prisoners, among
whom were 3 general officers, 5 colonels,
20 majors, and a great number of inferior
officers.

They killed and wounded 6000 men.

They took Sixty pieces of cannon, and
about 24 stand of colours, among which
are standards of the volunteers of Vienna
embroidered by the hands of the Empress.

And the whole of the escort of oxen, grain
and other provisions destined for the relief
of Mantua, taken within cannon shot of its
walls.

Such is the account which the generals
have given of this most memorable victory,
and which, in our minds, is rendered still
more interesting by the manner in which it
has been received in Paris, and by the use
which the Directory have made of it. In
the Council of Ancients, upon reading the
message from the Directory, the following
speech was delivered by citizen Dumas:

CITIZENS REPRESENTATIVES,
BEFORE we are informed of the details
of this last victory; before we are acquainted
with the manner in which the foresight of the
valiant Buonaparte contrived to involve the
imperial generals in the double snare which
they had prepared for him; before same have
presented us with the record of the memorable
deeds of arms which distinguished this illu-
trious day, and decided the fate of Italy, let
us hasten to publish our gratitude to this
brave, this invincible army.

Mantua must, sooner or later, fall into
our hands after this decisive battle. The
Court of Vienna, which appears very re-
cently to have rejected new overtures for
negotiation, in the hopes, by raising the
blockade of Mantua of changing the respec-
tive situations of the Contracting Powers,
and diminishing the value of our conquests,
may flatter itself with preserving for a few
days longer this bulwark of the Austrian
possessions. It is of little consequence to us
now.

The message of the Directory leaves no
doubt that the new army destined to save
Mantua, at all hazards, is entirely destroyed;
and we are able to assure the nation, and to
congratulate ourselves, that at last this pledge
of peace (the possessions of the Emperor in
Italy) is now in our hands. And we have
it in our power to prove its value by propo-
sing the most useful, the most glorious com-
pensation.

Unable, to the extent of our wishes, to dis-
tribute rewards, let us at least present to our
defenders that of which they are most zealous
—the expression of the national gratitude.—
Let us here thank Buonaparte and the army
of Italy, not only because they have vanquish-
ed and defeated the Austrian army, but also
because they have smoothed the way to a
general peace. This is the highest triumph
which the government, which the nation can
prepare for them. Such is the monument
which it is our task to raise to their glory.

Let us prove that we know how to offer
to Europe, that peace which it expects; that
honorable peace which our success secures;
that just and equitable (balance) which will
be accepted. Let us, in fine, tell what com-
pensation will be sufficient to secure our lib-
erty, since we are victorious by it and for it.

I move that the message be printed and
distributed, six copies to each member.

Adopted.

This would be very important of itself,
though it would serve to show that a part
of the assembly at least were not infatuated by
the triumph, to the forgetfulness of the most
sacred duty of every rational friend of man-
kind, but that which gives this wise, humane
and political speech, real interest, is, that we find
it adopted by the Directory, and published
in the OFFICIAL department of their own
journals; and the rumour is that they have
sent a new envoy, with offers of peace to
Vienna.

FRANCE.

OFFICIAL.

Extract of a letter from Buonaparte to Clarke
Verona, 30th Nivose, Jan. 29,
5th year.

Scarcely had I quitted Roverbella, when
I was informed that the enemy had appeared
at Verona. Messena had made his disposi-
tions, which were exceedingly successful.—
We took 600 prisoners, and three pieces of
cannon. General Brume had seven shot
through his cloaths without receiving the
slightest wound. Such is the advantage of
being fortunate men.

We have had only ten men killed, and
hundred wounded.

Signed, BUONAPARTE.
Extract of a letter from General in Chief
Buonaparte, to the Executive Directory.
Head Quarters at Roverbella,
28th Nivose, Jan. 17.

There have occurred since the 13th, opera-
tions of such great importance, and which
have been accompanied with so many actions,
that it is impossible for me before to-morrow
to present you with a detail of particulars;
I shall now barely enumerate them.

Upon the 20th Nivose, the enemy attacked the division of Gen. Massena before Verona, which produced the battle of St. Michel, where they were completely beaten. We took 1000 prisoners, and three pieces of cannon. — The same day they attacked the head of our army at Montebaldo, and produced the battle of Corona, when they were repulsed with the loss of an hundred and ten prisoners.

Upon the 23d at midnight, the division of the enemy's army, which had taken post at Legnago, ever since the 19th, when they compelled the advanced guard of the division General Angereau to fall back, hastily threw a bridge over the Adige, a league from Legnago, opposite Anguini.

Upon the 24th in the morning, the enemy sent a very strong column to dislodge by Montagna and Caprino, and thus compelled the division of General Joubert to evacuate Verona, and concentrate themselves at Rivoli. had foreseen this movement. I repaired thither at night, and the battle of Rivoli ensued, which we gained upon the 25th and 26th after an obstinate resistance; at which place we made 13,000 prisoners, took several standards and colours, and pieces of cannon. General Joubert, almost alone, with great difficulty escaped.

Upon the 25th, General Goyeux attacked the enemy at Anguini, to attempt to throw them into confusion before they had entirely effected their passage. He did not succeed in his object, but he made 300 prisoners.

Upon the 26th, General Angereau attacked the enemy at Anguini, which produced the second battle of Anguini. He made 1000 prisoners, took 16 pieces of cannon, and burnt all their bridges over the Adige; but the enemy taking advantage of the night, fled straight towards Mantua. They had already advanced within cannon shot of this place. They attacked St. George's a suburb, which we had carefully entrenched, and they were unable to carry it. I arrived at the night, with reinforcements which produced the battle of La Favorite, and I now write to you on the field of battle. — The fruits of this battle are 7000 prisoners, a number of standards, cannon, and all the baggage of the army, a regiment of hussars, and a considerable convoy of provisions and munitions, which the enemy attempted to introduce into Mantua.

Winter tried to make a sortie to attack the left wing of our army, but he met with the usual reception, and he was obliged to return.

Behold then in three or four days the fifth army of the Emperor entirely destroyed!

We have taken 23,000 prisoners, among which are a Lieutenant-General, two Generals, 6000 men killed or wounded, six pieces of cannon, and about twenty-four standards of colours. All the battalions of the Vienna Volunteers have been taken prisoners. Their colours are embroidered by the hands of the Emperess.

The army of General Alvinzi was near 60,000 men, a part of which had come post from the interior of Austria.

The moment I return to head-quarters I will transmit you a detailed account, to inform you of those military movements which have taken place, as well as to acquaint you with the different corps and individuals who have distinguished themselves.

Signed, **BUONAPARTE.**

[The extreme length of Gen. Buonaparte's detail of the foregoing victorious operations of the French army in Italy, we are obliged to omit for want of Room.]

Message of the Executive Directory to the Council of Ancients, and of Five Hundred, 6th Pluviose, Jan. 25.

"Citizens Representatives,

"The Executive Directory hastens to inform you of the prodigious successes which have been just gained by the brave army of Italy. The following is the result of the series of actions which have taken place between the 21st Nivose, to the 26th, inclusive, occasioned by the new attempts that the enemy have made to relieve Mantua.

"Twenty-three thousand Austrians taken prisoners, among whom are three Generals, and all the battalions of the Vienna Volunteers, six thousand of the enemy killed or wounded, sixty pieces of cannon, and twenty-four standards of colours taken.

"All the enemy's baggage seized; with a regiment of hussars, and all the convoy of grain and oxen, which the enemy wanted to throw into Mantua.

"After this happy news, we have reason to think that the capture of this important fortress will conclude the labours of the invincible army of Italy, and its intrepid General.

Signed, **BARRAS, Pres.**
LAGARDE, Sec'y.

L U B E C, January 22:

We have just received disagreeable news from the commercial world: the Court of Spain has declared to the cities of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubec, that if they do not prohibit all commerce with England, the said Court will not only take possession of all ships and vessels belonging to the Hanse towns, but they will also confiscate all the property of their merchants which is in Spain, and which is very considerable. We do not yet know what resolution those cities have taken, or will take. However, it will be utterly impossible to break our commercial connections with England."

PARIS, 21 Nivose, January 22.

Several of the ships of war which composed our Irish fleet, and General Hoche, who commanded it, are gloriously returned to Brest—what vessels they are we do not know, but it is certain that the Pacific of La Vendee is actually in that port—that he intends to renew his career in which he has hitherto been successful—and that he has lately addressed a proclamation to his soldiers to animate their courage and their hopes. If we believe the *Redeemer*, whose veracity is universally acknowledged, the English accounts must be egregiously false when they inform us that they have taken the Suffren, when the only vessel captured by them is a small transport of 200 tons, which during a fog threw herself among the enemy's ships. — However, here follows an extract of general orders issued by Hoche to the expeditionary army in Ireland, dated the 23rd Nivose.

"The General Hoche, under whose orders you were accustomed to conquer, was conducting you to new triumphs; you were about to transport Liberty to Ireland, to revenge the many injuries which the French Republic has suffered by the English government, and force that proud and haughty nation to accept of an honorable peace, which all Europe expects.

"The winds have betrayed our hopes—the army has been dispersed by the storm—and it has been separated from its chief.

"Soldiers, this momentary re-entrance into France shall not make you languish in the uncertain expectation—the success promised you is only delayed—the government without doubt adheres too much to the execution of the glorious project it had framed for the prosperity of the republic, and values your services too highly not to present you in a short time with the means of exercising your energy and constancy. No, because an adverse element has for once restrained your arms, you certainly will not be discharged; the path to glory is now known to you; we have proved to the censurers of this maritime expedition, that notwithstanding the rigours of winter, nothing was impossible to Frenchmen. — And if your appearance has alone been sufficient to make England tremble—judge what you may expect when with more numerous forces we shall return to the attack.

"Your chiefs applaud the firmness with which you have endured the many dangers that surround you. The Executive Directory is informed of it. With the testimony of its satisfaction you will soon receive the orders which we all ardently desire—those of returning to combat the most bitter enemy to peace and to our liberty.

"The General in Chief of the Staff.
"CHERIN."

L O N D O N, February 9.

Mr. Cox, the messenger, was sent off, at eleven o'clock last night, from Lord Grenville's Office, with despatches for Sir Morton Eden, his Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of Vienna. They are supposed to relate entirely to the state of affairs in Italy. The British Government must naturally be anxious to ascertain what effect the dreadful and disastrous events which have lately taken place in that quarter are likely to produce in the Councils of His Imperial Majesty, by whose conduct their future proceedings will, no doubt, be governed.

Letters have been received from Ireland which represent the internal state of that kingdom to be alarming.

February 11.

The public were amused yesterday with the rumour of accounts having been received by the Admiralty from the Mediterranean, contradicting the Official Report of Buonaparte's victory, and stating, that the Austrians had succeeded in relieving Mantua, with the loss of three thousand men only.

Letters from Dover, yesterday, state, that a fishing vessel, from the French coast, had brought intelligence that an embargo had been laid on vessels in all the ports of France, from Dunkirk to Brest, in order to facilitate the equipment of the fleet.

NEW-YORK, March 22.

The letters from which the following extracts are taken, were received yesterday, by the British from Bourdeaux, and are from unquestionable authority.

Extract of a letter, dated Paris, Jan. 7. 1797.

"Without assigning any reason, but that they have certain grievances to complain of, the Directory have refused to receive GEN. PINCKNEY, and have done every thing but give him an official order to quit the territories of the Republic. This, however, he waits to receive in some more unequivocal manner, than they have as yet been pleased to signify it. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, De la Croix, refuses to have any communication, in writing with him, under pretence that it would be an act of acknowledgment of Gen. P. as Minister, and has not answered, but verbally, a letter which the latter wrote to him some time since, desiring to know what was the will of the Directory as to his staying, as he had not received the card of residence which had been promised him, without which he was liable to be arrested by every 'corps de garde.' — The Minister however sent a verbal message to him, by his Secretary, that he must consider himself in the light of any common foreigner to whom a card had been refused, and must, agreeably to the laws of the country, quit it without delay. This Gen. Pinckney refused to do, as they had already possessed themselves of the knowledge that he was no common

stranger, not arrived in their territories in a private capacity, but as a public character, and as such, not subject to the local regulations of France; but protected and guarded by the Laws of Nations, which he claimed in his favour as long as he remained. If, however, it was their will, that he should depart, that he would obey them without reluctance, but requested something more official than verbal communication. Several interviews have been had with Mr. Delacroix in the last one, some few days ago, a long conversation took place; he expressed great surprise at General Pinckney's being still here, and it became necessary to tell him, that here he must remain, unless he would give him some order, under his hand, to justify himself to his own government for quitting a spot to which it had sent him. This he refused with some warmth. It was given more than as a hint, that the Minister of the Police should do his duty.

However, he is it is unmolesied, though not without apprehensions. I hope that every American will feel how necessary it is to convince not only this Government, but every foreign Power how great is their mistake if they calculate upon any influence which they may possess in our Country, to the prejudice of either our interest or our honor."

March 23.

Despatches for the Executive of the United States from Mr. Pinckney, were received on Tuesday by the British, and forwarded to Philadelphia.

April 2.

We have no direct accounts of Mr. Pinckney—We understand that he had gone to Holland; his return to Paris is doubtful.

The city of London have addressed his majesty on the late manifesto, declaring their readiness to support him in the continuance of the war.

The London accounts, of Feb. 9. state that the Spanish troops had retired from the frontiers of Portugal.

The French continued their successes in Italy. After repeated defeats of the Austrians, Wurmsier remained closely blockaded, and greatly distressed in Mantua.

It was not, however, taken, at the last advice.

[From a Paris Paper.]

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

PUBLIC SITTING DECEMBER 31.

Citizen Munroe, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, communicated his letter of recall which he had recently received. He expressed his attachment to France, to the revolution, and wishes for our glory. He added that the President of the United States had charged him expressly to repeat his assurance of the interest which the United States take in our Republic, and of the wishes which they form for our welfare.

The answer of the President (Barras) is remarkable:

"On this day presenting your letters of recall," said Barras to Mr. Munroe, "you give to Europe a very strange spectacle.

"France, rich in liberty, encompassed, by her train of victories, strong in the esteem of her allies, will not abate herself by calculating the consequence of the condescension of the American government to the suggestions of its ancient masters.

"The French Republic hopes, that at least the successors of Columbus and of Penn, always jealous of their liberty, will never forget what they owe to France.—They will weigh in their wisdom, the magnanimous good will of the French people with the caresses of certain perfidious persons, who meditate to bring them back to their former slavery. Assure, Sir, the good American people, that, like them we adore liberty; that they shall always have our esteem; and that they will find in the French people, that republican generosity which knows how to grant peace, as it knows how make its sovereignty respected.

"As for you, Mr. Minister Plenipotentiary you have contended for principles, you have known the true interests of your country; depart with our regret. We give up in you a Representative to America, and we keep up the remembrance of a citizen whose personal qualities do honor to that title."

NEWPORT, April 4.

The following IMPORTANT and OFFICIAL Paper was received in Town on Friday last:

By the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA. A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Constitution of the United States of America provides that the President may on extraordinary occasions convene both Houses of Congress: And whereas an extraordinary occasion exists for convening Congress, and divers great and weighty matters claim their consideration; I have therefore thought it necessary to convene, and I do by these presents convene the Congress of the United States of America, at the City of Philadelphia, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on Monday the fifteenth day of May next, hereby requiring the Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States of America, and every of them, that, laying aside all other matters and cares, they then and there meet and assemble in Congress, in order to consult and determine on such measures as in their wisdom shall be deemed meet for the safety and welfare of the said United States.

In Testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States of L. S. America, to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Philadelphia, the twenty-fifth-day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the twenty-fifth

JOHN ADAMS,
By the President.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Dislist of Newports, April 3.

ENTERED, From

Sloop Lucy Ann, Webster, New-York

Eagle, Eagl, Ditto

Schooner Mary, Arnold, Ditto

Schooner Harriot, Clarke, Philadelphia

CLEARED, For

Brig Commerce, Child, St. Thomas

Snow Hope, Brownell, Africa

Sloop Laura, Bunker, Philadelphia

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY,

Messrs. HARPER & TUBBS.

T H E A T R E,

N E W P O R T.

T O M O R R O W E V E N I N G,

Will be presented the COMIC OPERA of

LOVE IN A VILLAGE,

Justice Woodcock, Mr. Kenna,

Sir William Meadows, Mr. Kings

Young Meadows, Mr. Harper,

Eustace, Mr. Peters,

Hodge, Mr. Tubbs,

Hawthorn, Mr. Rose—

From the Theatre, Boston—His first Appearance

Rolena, (with additional Songs) Mrs. Tubbs,

Madge, Mrs. Harper,

Deborah Woodcock, Mrs. Kenna,

Lucinda, Mrs. Peters.

To which will be added a favourite ENTERTAINMENT—Call'd,

TRICK UPON TRICK,

OK,

The Vintner in the Suds;

Vizard, Mr. Harper,

Gentleman, Mr. Peters,

Jailor, Mr. King,

Solomon Smack, Miss Arnold;

Mixum, Mr. Kenna,

Mrs. Mixum, Mrs. Kenna.

S C H O O L.

W A N T E D to teach a small

School, a Man of a good moral

Character, who can teach Reading,

Writing, and Arithmetic, for which

generous Wages will be given. Who-

ever is disposed to undertake that

Trust, may apply to

BENJAMIN GARDINER.

Middletown, April 3. 1797.

To be Sold,

At PUBLIC VENDUE,

On SATURDAY NEXT, at 11 o'Clock in the

Forenoon,

T H E real Estate of Edward

Perry, late of Newport, deceased; lying

and being in Newtown, so called.

Newport, April 4. 1797.

From the TIME PIECE.

THE RIVAL CANDIDATES FOR THE FAVOURS OF AMERICA.

A WEALTHY girl in beauty's bloom,
To court her, lo! what suitors come;
An heiress, she, to vast estate,
What rivals for her favours wait.

All hope to clasp her in their arms;
Each fees in her a thousand charms;
The GEMS, that on her bosom glow,
Attract—where love was cold, till now.

Freed from a foreign parent's care,
This maid, so wealthy and so fair,
Of each, that for possession fues,
Could hardly tell which bean to choose.

Proud of his vast extended reign,
His floating empire on the main,
The Briton for her favours fued
And spoke in words she understood.

She thought his style by much too coarse,
She would not yield her heart to force—
Give me (said she) my ships again,
And I'll admit you in my train.

The Dane, the Dutchman, and the Swede,
At distance eyed the charming maid;
The Russian, bred in frost and snow,
Felt in his breast new ardours glow.

The Spaniard grave, with cloak and sword,
Some favours from the nymph implor'd.
Vain were his tears, and courting art;
She could not bear a jealous heart.

The Turk himself, to engage her love,
From Asia's coast began to move,
While faded lay his Tartar crown,
He wish'd to make her wealth his own.

The Frenchman came with leering eye,
And from his breast hove many a sigh—
Talk'd much and loud of favour fit,
And swore his love would always last.

That how from ruin, once, he sav'd,
And many a danger for her brav'd,
She dropt some tears at what he said,
But thought it was no time to wed.

Then thus to all her suitors cry'd,
I wish not yet to be a bride—
Who'er would in my eye, excel,
The secret is,—TO TREAT ME WELL,—

If you would in my bosom find
The TREASURE, that enslaves mankind,
Take not my ships—seize not my men,
As some have done—and you know when.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable LIVE-STOCK, in
a good Order, consisting of a large Num-
ber of Cows, two King Oxen, Sheep, Horses,
&c.—Also a Lot of Land, situated near
the Ferry, in South Kingston, containing
about Five Acres, fenced in with a large
Stone Wall, and surrounded with a fine
thrifty Grove of Button wood Trees, Twen-
ty five Years old.—The Soil is of an excel-
lent Quality, and well adapted to Tillage
or Meadow.—A. p. to
BENJAMIN GARDINER.
Middleton, March 21, 1797.

TO BE SOLD, BY Sheffield Attwood,

At his STORE on the Point,

A few Hogheads Dema-
rara and St. Croix Rum, of first and
second Proof,

BRANDY, by the Pipe or smaller Quantity,
New England RUM, by the Hoghead or
Barrel,

Brown SUGAR, by the Hoghead or Barrel,
RICE, by the Tierce or smaller Quantity,
Superfine & common FLOUR, by the Barrel,
GREEN TEA, by the Dozen Pounds,
Fitch, Tar, and Turpentine, by the Barrel.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

Sundry Vessels now on the Stocks, which
may be launched on the shortest Notice.

Sundry Dwelling Houses, situated in dif-
ferent Parts of this Town;—and Three or
Four handsome Dwelling Houses to Let.

H E

Carries on the BAKING Business,
as usual.—He has now on Hand, a Quantity
of SHIP and CABIN BREAD,
prepared for the longest Voyages, which he
will sell as cheap as any imported, equally
good.

He gives the highest Price, in Cash, for
Hoghead HOOPS.—A fo, for Old GOLD
and SILVER.

Newport, March 13, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

A Two-Story DWELLING-
HOUSE, and about 16 Acres of good
Meadow LAND, situated and lying in the
North East End of the compact Part of the
Town of Newport;—For Particulars inquire
of BENJAMIN GOULD, on the Premises.
Newport, March 27, 1797.

FOR SALE,

A Quantity of superfine
and common FLOUR, in Barrels and
Half Barrels, by

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Jan. 17, 1797.

For Sale, by

THOMAS HANDY,

At the Sugar House lately improved by
Messieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,

Loaf Sugar by the Quan-
tity, or single Loaf.—Also, MOLASSES
of a superior Quality, for retailing.
Newport, April 4, 1797.

To be Sold, by

WILLIAM DOUGLASS,

At his Shop at the upper End of the Town,

FRESH HAY SEED from
the State of Vermont, &c.—
Clover, Herd's, Red Top, and Burden's
Grass-Seed.

Also—all Sorts of West India GOODS
—at the lowest Price for Cash.
Newport, February 27, 1797.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

Confiring of Dwelling-Houses,
Store Houses, a large Distillery, and
Lots of Land, situated in this Town.—
For Description, Terms, &c. &c. inquire
of the Printer.

Robert Lawton

Respectfully informs the Public in general,
and his old Customers in particular,

That he has removed his
Shop to the House lately improved by the
Miss MUMFORDS, and nearly opposite the
Store of Messieurs GIBBS and CHANNING,
in Thames street, and has just received, and
has for Sale,

A prime and elegant
Assortment of the most fashionable

GOODS,
Suitable for the Season, by

Wholesale and Retail, at a very low Ad-
vance.

Among which are,
An elegant ASSORTMENT of
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Beaver
HATS.

Also, very low priced Men's and Boys'
Ditto, &c. &c.
Newport, Nov. 7, 1796.

FOR SALE,

A Cargo of prime Coffee,
consisting of about 60,000 Weight—(intitled
to Drawback)—by
WILLIAM T. SLOCUM.
Newport, 3d Month 13th, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

THE HOUSE, and Lot
of Land, which belonged to the late
TIMOTHY WATERHOUSE.—It is plea-
santly situated near the Centre of the Town;
and is bounded Two Sides on a Street, and
fronts a pleasant Square.—For Particulars,
apply to the Printer.
Newport, March 20, 1797.

FOR SALE,

THE undivided One Quarter
Part of the valuable Estate, late Job
Carr's, situate East on Thames-street, South
on the Way from Thames-street to the Red-
Market, &c. For Conditions, inquire of
DANIEL W. BARKER.
Newport, January 2, 1796.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Construction,
MADE and SOLD, by

Joseph Mumford,

Near the RED MARKET,
Nearly opposite Mr. Thomas Green & Son,
at the Sign of the BUCK—and next Door
to Mr. Benjamin Church,

WHERE he carries on his
Business, as usual, with Fidelity and
Despatch—and will sell as CHEAP—as can
be bought in this or any State in the Union.

The Convenience of these OVENS in
roasting Meat—or Cookery of most Descrip-
tions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and
Attendance required in Cooking, in the com-
mon Way, are sufficient to recommend them
to the Public.

Also, Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Whole-
sale and Retail; Iron Wire of all Sizes, by
the Pound and Yard; Sheet Iron Dripping
Pans; Sheet Iron Stoves and Pipes, suitable
for Shops and Vessels Cabins.

Likewise, GLASS LAMPS.
He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead.
Orders from the Country will be carefully
attended to, and the smallest Favours grate-
fully acknowledged.

He returns his sincere Thanks to those
who have favoured him with their Custom,
and wishes a Continuance of the same.

For Sale, by

GEORGE CHAMPLIN,

CLEAN Russia HEMP,
Russia DUCK,

Ravens' Ditto,
Old Sable IRON.

CORDAGE,
MOLASSES, of the best

Quality, by the Hoghead.
Newport, October 17, 1796.

Gun Powder

Of an excellent Quality for Sale,
by the Quarter Cask or Pound.

Also—Seventy-four Barrels Fresh Super-
fine FLOUR, just come to Hand. Apply to
PHILIP ROBINSON.
Newport, March 6, 1797.

For Sale, by

William & Tho. Handy,
At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-
Street,

Between Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House,
and the General-Treasurer's Office,

HARD-SOAP;

A L S O,

MOULD and dipt CANDLES,
Wholesale and Retail,
Warranted equal in Quality to any manu-
factured within the United States.

For Sale, by

Christopher Champlin,

RUSSIA clean HEMP,
Ravens' DUCK,

Russia DUCK,
Old Sable BAR-IRON,

CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Hard SOAP, per Box.

And, MOLASSES by the
Hoghead.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY, in Pipes and Quar-
ter-Casks, 1st and 4th Proof,

COFFEE, by the Bag,
MALAGA WINE, by the Quarter-Cask,

Fresh RAISINS,
CHOCOLATE, by the Box—Welch's,
No. 2

PLAYING CARDS, by the Dozen.

LIKEWISE,

A small Invoice of Spices, containing
3 Bales of CASSIA,
12 lb. NUTMEGS,
30 lb. CLOVES.
November 22.

Garden Seeds,

Just imported from LONDON, and to be Sold
at CHARLES DUNBAR'S Shop, opposite
Mr. George Gibbs's,

EARLY Turner, Green

Marrowfat, and Dwarf Peas; Dwarf
May, Early Yorkshire, Early Sugar Loaf,
Early Caul-flower, Large Battersea, Green
and Yellow Savoy, Large Red Cabbage;
Selisia Tennis Ball, and Cabbage Lettuce;
Early short top, Salmon, and Scarlet Radish;
Sweet Marjoram; Double Parsley; Double
Peppergrass; Round Spinage; Scarlet Beete;
Orange Carrot; Large Parsnip; Scarlet
Onion; Early Dutch Turnip; Celery;
Large Cucumber; Early Bush Beans; Red
Clover; White Ditto; Herd's, Burden's,
and Red top Grass.

Newport, January 31, 1797.

Just Imported, and now Opening,
at his Store, a little to the Northward of
the Church, in the Back Street, and for
Sale on reasonable Terms, by

CHARLES LASSALE,

A Beautiful and very
extensive Variety of the most fashion-
able and elegant Kind of Liverpool CROCK-
ERY WARE.

Among which are,
A few neat Table Services,
Water-Plates,

Tureens, in the Imitation of a Roast Turkey,
Dishes with Covers, green, blue, and brown
Edge, and Cream Colour,

Ditto, with Pans and Covers, in the Imita-
tion of Pies,

Ditto, Ditto, of Tarts,
Very Elegant Tea-Pots,
High and Low Candlesticks,

And a Number of other Articles, &c. &c.
Those Ladies who will please to call
at his Store, he is confident, may accommo-
date themselves with almost any Article, in
the above Ware, they may have Occasion for,
and of the newest Fashion.

Newport, Nov. 28, 1796.

Ebenezer Woodward

Has for Sale, at his New Store on the Long
Wharf,

Coarse and fine Salt, Vir-

ginia Coal, Truss Hoops, Mast Hoops, Jib
Hanks, Handspikes, Clapboards, Oak and
Pine Joists, smok'd Herring, Dry Bais, &c.

Also for Sale at his Shop, in Thames street,
superfine and coarse Broadcloths, Coat-
ings, Elasticks, Flannels, Baizes, India
Cottons, Checks, Men's Worked Hufe,
Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Linens per the
Piece, Stuffs, a few Pearl Buttons, Men's
and Womens' Shoes, Hats, Sewing Twine,
Three-threaded Seine Twine by the Bale, a
Lot of Whalebone, a few mould Candles,
Ship-Bread, &c.

Also—A HOUSE in good Repair, with
Four Rooms on a Floor, pleasantly situated
on Thames-Street.

Likewise—One SHIP of 225 Tons—One
BRIG of 110 Tons—Two SCHOONERS,
One about 90 Tons—the other of 40 Tons
Burthen.

Newport, March 20, 1797.

Thomas Howland

Most respectfully returns his Thanks to his
old Customers in particular, and the Pub-
lic in general, for past Favours, and wishes
to inform them, that he has removed from
the Store he formerly occupied, which is
now improved by Mr. JOHN BOURS, jun.
to the House and Store at the Corner of the
New Church Lane, formerly belonging to
Mr. Gideon Sisson,

Where he has for SALE,

Just Received from New-York, per the last
Vessels from Europe,

A large & Extensive Assortment of
English and India Goods,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season

Which he is determined to sell, on as low
Terms, as can be bought in this or the
neighbouring States, Quality considered.

A L S O,

Superfine Flour,
Jamaica Spirits, } Per Hoghead,
West India Rum, } Barrel, or
New-England Rum, } Gallon,
French and Spanish Brandy,
Holland and Providence Geneva,

Teneriffe, Malaga, and Sherry Wines, per
Quarter Cask,

Bohea, Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong
Teas, per Dozen or lb.

Coffee, Chocolats, Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs,
Cinnamon, Cloves, Cassia, Ginger, &c.,
per Dozen or lb.

Starch, Soap, &c. per Dozen or lb.
India Sugars, per Bag or lb.

Muscovado Ditto, per Hoghead, Barrel, or
lb.

Indigo, per Cask, Dozen, or lb.
Tar, per Barrel,

Salt, per Quantity or Bushel,
Crockery Ware, per Crate,

Lampblack, Tea and Bar Lead, per Cwt.
or lb.

Bees Wax, Bayberry-Wax, Tryd
Tallow, Flax Seed, Tow Cloth, and Flan-
nel, at the highest Cash Prices, received in
Payment.

Those who are unacquainted with Goods
will be served upon as good Terms, as the
very best Judges.

THE Subscribers being, by the Hon-
Town Council of South-Kingston,
the County of Washington, appointed Com-
missioners to receive and examine the Claims
of the Creditors to the Estate of CAL-
GARDNER, late of South-Kingston, Esq.
deceased, represented insolvent; and 8
Months being allowed by said Council for
that Purpose, will attend on said Business at
the House of Peter Bots, of said South King-
ton, Innholder, on the first Monday in each
Month during said Term;—All Persons hav-
ing any Demands against said Estate, are
hereby notified to exhibit their Claims with
said Term. Original Entries of Book Ac-
counts, and original Obligations, will
be required in Evidence, otherwise Demands
founded thereon cannot be noticed.

FREEMAN PERRY, } Commissioner

LEVI TOTTEN, }
South-Kingston Dec. 12, 1796.

All Persons indebted to said Estate,
are requested to make immediate Payment to

ELISHA R. GARDNER, } Executor

CALEB N. GARDNER, }

Coggeshall & Burdick

At their Shop, next Northward of Mr.
James Taylor, and Co. Apothecary
Shop, in Thames street,

HAVE for Sale, a comple-
Assortment of Men's BOOTS and
SHOES, of various Kinds.

A few all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes
and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewise, a great Variety of small Shoes
and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the above
said Shop, on the shortest Notice.

They present their Thanks to their
former Customers, and hope for a Continuance
of their Favours.